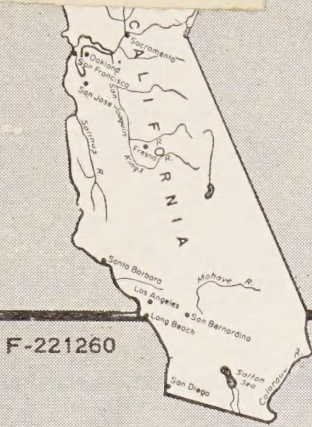


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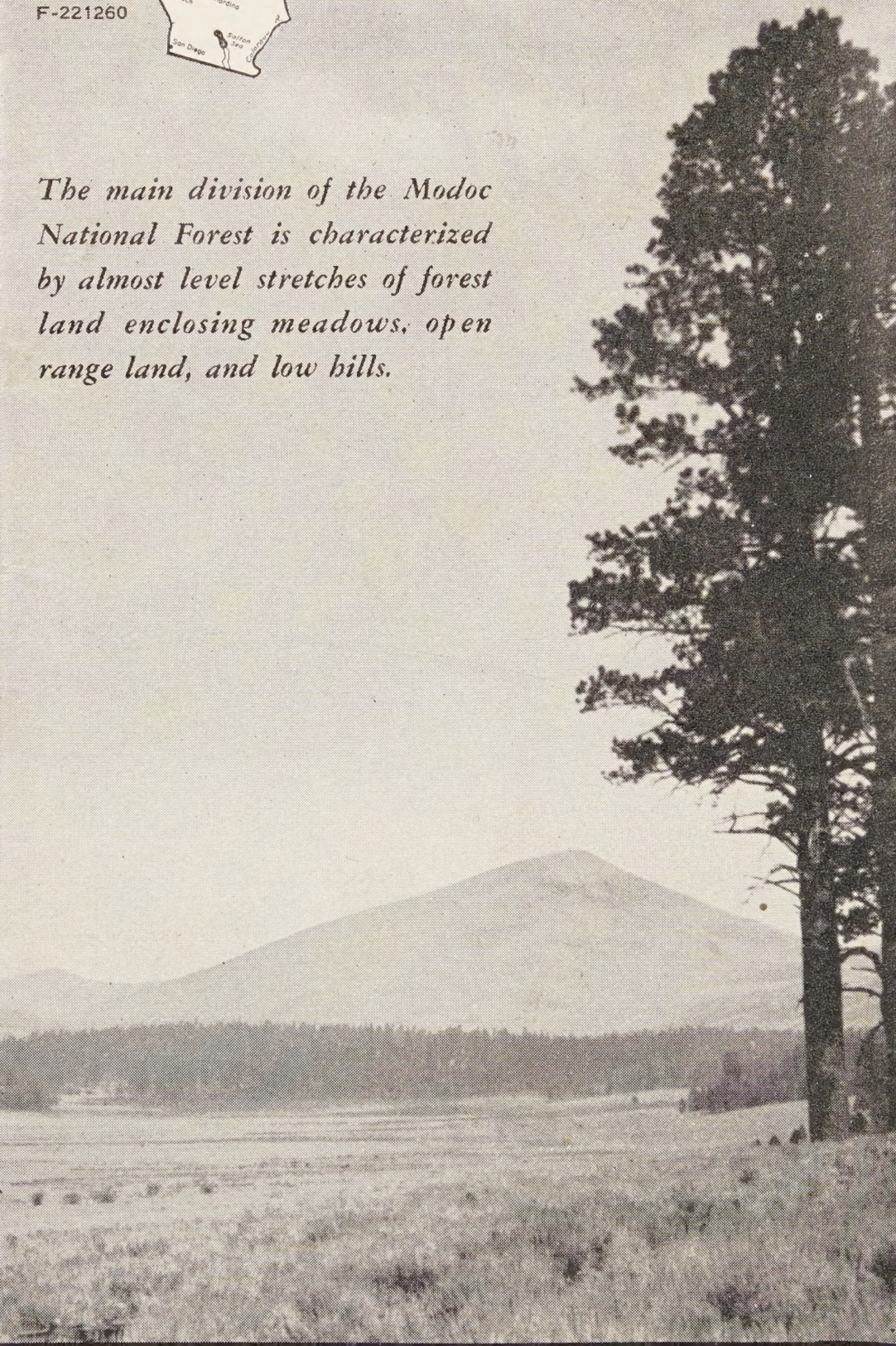
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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1941

MODOC NATIONAL FOREST



The main division of the Modoc National Forest is characterized by almost level stretches of forest land enclosing meadows, open range land, and low hills.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE :: :: California Region

ADMINISTRATION

The object of national-forest administration is the protection and improvement of the natural resources and their use for the benefit of local inhabitants and communities. It is the desire of the Forest Service that the wood, forage, water, wildlife, and recreation possibilities shall contribute to the economic and social welfare of permanent communities.

The forest supervisor in charge of the Modoc National Forest has his headquarters at Alturas. For administrative purposes the forest is divided into six ranger districts with a district ranger in charge of each one. Ranger headquarters are located at Adin, Alturas, Cedarville, Canby, Tule lake, and at Buck Creek Ranger Station 5 miles below Willow Ranch.

HOW TO GET THERE

B. E. G. **SEP 26 1942** **I**N THE northeastern corner of California is a short mountain range, a spur of the Cascade System to the north, called the Warner Mountains in memory of Capt. W. H. Warner of the U. S. Army Engineers, who was killed by Indians in 1849 while making an examination of the routes from Humboldt Valley to the Sacramento River. Westward lies a plateau region of forests, meadows, and open range lands. A few rounded hills, not large enough to be called mountains, rise from this comparatively level country and on the north are shallow lakes. Within this area is the Modoc National Forest, covering 1,541,155 acres.

HISTORIC CROSSROADS

In pioneer times, the present Modoc Forest was crossed by covered-wagon trails: today its high standard highways connect three nations. There is much in this region to interest students of early American history.

Before the days of the white man, the Indians called the country "The Smiles of God." But after Lindsey Applegate laid out his route to the Willamette Valley in Oregon in 1846 and Peter Lassen blazed his route south to the Sacramento Valley, it became the "Dark and Bloody Ground of the Pacific." The Indians, and particularly the warlike Modocs, resented the coming of emigrants and settlers, and at intervals made bitter and merciless war upon them. Such names as Bloody Point, Crooks Canyon, Fort Bidwell, and Fandango Valley recall battles, wagon-trail massacres, and fights in which pioneers like General Crook, Kit Carson, and John Freemont figured.

The Modoc troublemakers were put on a reservation in 1864, but were never satisfied, and longing for their old hunting grounds, escaped and clashed with the United States Cavalry. The murderous depredations of these renegades led to the Modoc War, the only important

Indian war of the West Coast. In the fall of 1872 a small band of Modocs under "Captain Jack" took their stand in the lava beds at the south end of Tule Lake, now known as Capt. Jack's Stronghold. It was a natural fortress of caves, tunnels, and passages formed by the cooling of lava flows. The Army moved in with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, built a wagon road from Reno to bring in supplies, and began a siege that lasted nearly 6 months.

These Modocs were not the storied red men of paint, buckskin, and war bonnets. Dressed in white man's clothing, and many of them speaking the white man's tongue, they took care of their women and children, lived off the country, and held at bay a foe many times their number. All the fighting was in the Indians' favor with practically no loss until the end came. Captain Jack murdered Gen. E. R. S. Canby while in parley under a flag of truce on April 11, 1873. Soon after that the band was driven out of their fortress and after several fights in which the soldiers lost heavily, the last engagement was fought at Dry Lake on May 10. Captain Jack and some of his leaders were hanged later and the Modoc War was ended.

Today the fortress, and the historic spots of this campaign are preserved by the Lava Beds National Monument.

FORAGE

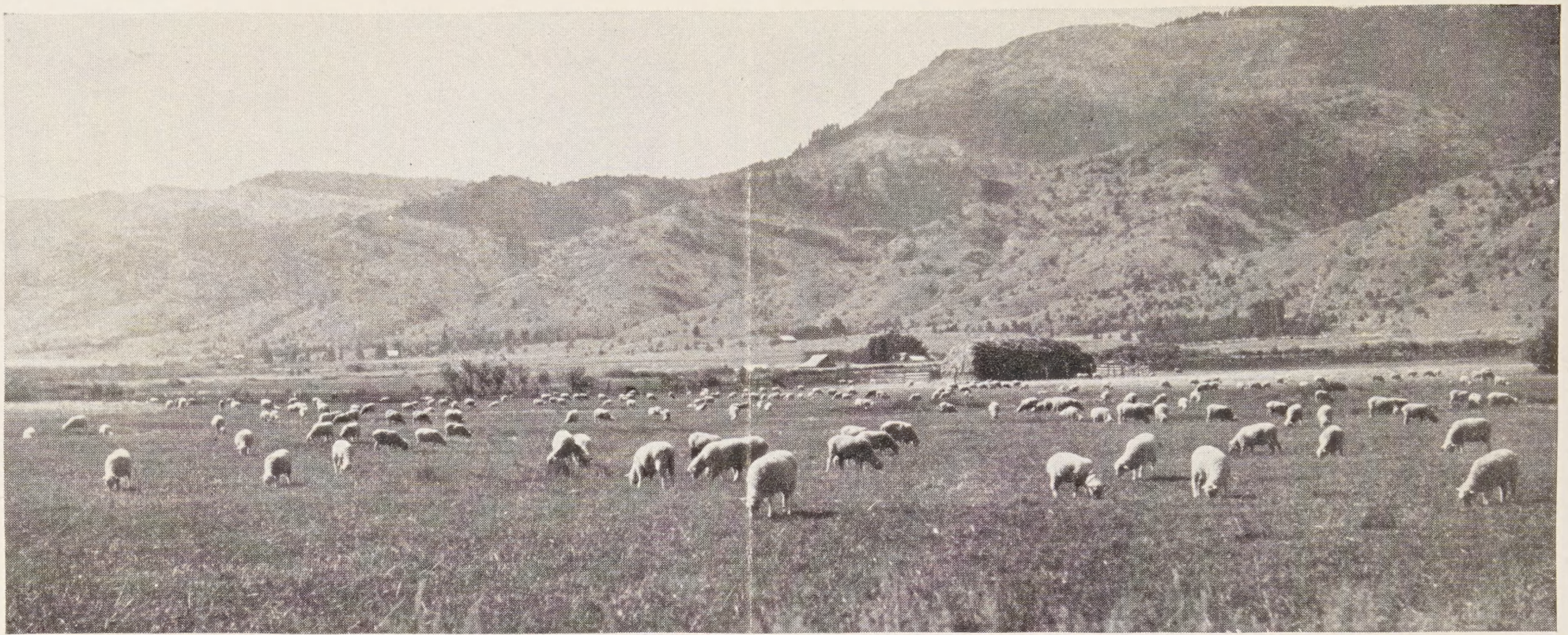
Unlike other parts of California the search for gold was not the objective of the first settlers here. The pioneers who developed this region were emigrants bound for the agricultural lands of the West. They were farmers who traveled the Oregon Trail looking for new lands; they became the ranchers who grazed the meadows and pastures. Today, after 70 years, livestock production is the most important industry in the Modoc National Forest, affecting the lives and prosperity of 90 percent of the population in and near the boundaries.

The forest was created primarily for forest protection but, because of topography and cover, the range lands of the Modoc National Forest



F-290288

Road building is comparatively easy in the Modoc Forest.



F-271705

Livestock production and ranching affect the lives of 90 percent of the people of this region.

are of great economic importance. In fact, the Modoc is the most important national forest in the California region from a grazing standpoint, and Modoc County is one of the 10 leading beef-producing counties in the State. The Forest Service ranges are grazed annually by 50,000 sheep and 20,000 cattle owned by 260 ranchers. Many of the early studies of the effects of Forest Service grazing policies were made here; the first range improvements such as drift fences, dipping vats, and water developments were undertaken on the Modoc. Some of the forest supervisors who have had charge of the Modoc National Forest have risen to prominence in the grazing work of the Forest Service.

TIMBER

For many years there was little demand for any of the 3 billion board feet of Government timber which was the primary reason for the creation of this national forest. During the past 10 years, however, there has been an increasing amount of stumpage sold to operators who cut the timber under supervision of trained Forest Service officers. The timber resource is now becoming an important factor in the development of this region.

It is the policy of the Forest Service to treat the forest as a resource which will produce a merchantable crop of trees at intervals. This is what is known as "sustained yield," which is another name for forestry. Sustained yield, when applied to a tract of timber which supplies a sawmill with logs, means a permanent community and a stable industry. Already the Modoc Forest has made a contract for the sale of timber which will furnish a sawmill at the town of Adin with a continuous supply of logs. There are indications that in the near future more communities in and near the Modoc will benefit by the timber-management policies of the Forest Service.

Alturas, an up-to-date town of 2,700, the county seat of Modoc County and headquarters of the Modoc Forest, is at the crossing of several important highways. U. S. 395, called the "Three Flags Route," comes down from Lakeview, Oreg., on the north and goes through Reno, Nev. The main artery of travel is the Redding-Alturas Highway, U. S. 299, which also goes west from Redding to Arcata on the coast through the Trinity National Forest. The Redding-Alturas Highway is open the year round. Within the Modoc Forest are more than 2,000 miles of all classes of roads, Federal, State, and county.

THE SOUTH WARNER WILD AREA

In the southern division of the Warner Mountains in the Modoc Forest, 75,000 acres have been set aside as the South Warner Wild Area. This high mountain region will be maintained as nearly as possible in its natural state for recreation and inspiration, traversable only on foot or with saddle and pack horses. In this area are three mountain peaks—Squaw Peak, 8,650 feet; Warren Peak, 9,722 feet; and Eagle Peak, 9,906 feet—steep, rugged canyons, glacial lakes, and charming mountain meadows. It is a wild and picturesque region, and adding not a little to its charm is Surprise Valley, with its cultivated farms lying just below and visible from all the higher points of this wilderness. Trails lead to the summits of the three peaks. This area is accessible by auto by way of Alturas and Cedarville from the north, and by way of Madeline and Eagleville from the south.

DEVIL'S GARDEN AREA

In the Lava Beds District is probably the largest unbroken body of western juniper in the United States. The plateau of 300,000 acres on



F-186271

Cooperative dipping vats on the Modoc prevent cattle diseases.



F-276180

Trucks and trailers carry sheep from isolated ranches to distant markets.

which this tree grows is called the Devil's Garden. What is known as the Goose Lake Meteorite was found there in 1939 and is now on exhibition in Washington, D. C.

The Porter Reservoir, accessible by automobile, and Patterson and Mill Creek Falls, on the Campbells Ranch adjacent to the high country, are other points of interest in the Modoc Forest.

RECREATION

The Forest Service welcomes visitors to the national forests. Mountains and forests have always been used as recreation grounds, and this use can be integrated with the use of other natural resources for the benefit of the people.

It is the policy of the Forest Service to administer the recreational resources with a minimum of restrictions consistent with the protection of the national forests and the welfare of the people dependent on them. Recreational development is planned to provide for the health and safety of recreationists and for simple facilities for comfort and convenience. All physical improvements are made to harmonize with the forest environment insofar as possible.

PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

Free public campgrounds on the Modoc Forest are furnished with stoves, tables, benches, and sanitation facilities.

A list of the campgrounds follows:

Adin District.

Lower Rush Creek.—North from Adin 9 miles, then east 1 mile to camp located on the creek. Space for camp trailers. Elevation 4,600 feet.

Upper Rush Creek.—North of Adin on Rush Creek, 3 miles beyond the lower camp. Space for camp trailers. Elevation 5,100 feet.



F-172666

The Modoc National Forest has forage resources which allow the grazing of 20,000 head of cattle and horses and 50,000 sheep each season.

Ash Creek Camp.—Eight miles southeast of Adin, 1 mile north of the Adin-Madeline Road, reached by fair road. Space for camp trailers. Elevation 4,900 feet.

Willow Creek.—Sixteen miles south of Adin on the Susanville Road. Space for camp trailers. Elevation 4,600 feet.

Alturas District.

South Fork.—Located east of Likely, 8 miles on the Jess Valley Road and along the south fork of Pit River. A fair road leads to the site for camp trailers. Elevation 5,100 feet.

Cedar Pass.—Near the summit of Cedar Pass on the Alturas-Cedarville Road. No space for camp trailers. Elevation 5,750 feet.

Canby Bridge.—Adjacent to the Redding-Alturas Highway and 5 miles south of Canby. No space for camp trailers. Elevation 4,300 feet.

Cottonwood Flat.—Located northeast of Happy Camp Lookout and 8 miles west of Canby Bridge Camp on the Alturas-Redding Highway, northeast of Redding via Pit River Guard Station. No trailer space. Elevation 4,300 feet.

Howard Gulch.—Located on Canby-Klamath forest highway, 6 miles west of Canby. Trailer space. Elevation, 4,300 feet.

Davis Creek District.

Plum Valley.—East of Davis Creek 3 miles, and 21 miles north of Alturas. A fairly good road and space for camp trailers. Elevation 5,500 feet.

Eagleville District.

Patterson.—Reached by road south from a point 5 miles south of Eagleville, a distance of 11 miles over a steep and rough road, not advisable for trailers. Elevation 7,150 feet.

Likely District.

Mill Creek Falls.—Located on Mill Creek, 2 miles north of Jess Valley, which is 10 miles east of Likely. Not advisable for camp trailers. Elevation 5,700 feet.

Medicine Lake District.

Laba Ranger Station.—Located east of Round Mountain Lookout, 18 miles northwest of the town of Lookout via the Medicine Lake Road. No space for trailers. Elevation 4,600 feet.

Pine Creek District.

Lily Lake.—In California, but reached by turning east from New Pine Creek, Oreg., for 10 miles over a good road, although steep. Not advisable for camp trailers. Elevation 7,000 feet.

For complete description of these camps and further information apply to Forest Supervisor, Modoc National Forest, Alturas, Calif., or Regional Forester, U. S. Forest Service, San Francisco, Calif.,

WILDLIFE

The Modoc National Forest is the home of a wide variety of native species of wildlife. Most of the game animals inhabiting the Great Basin are represented in the forest. Some of these are so rare that they are given complete protection. Others, such as pronghorn antelope and Rocky Mountain mule deer, are becoming abundant in many localities. During periods of severe weather in the winter, concentration of deer herds on a limited range presents a spectacular sight for travelers

on the Canby-Klamath Falls Highway. On a well-planned trip through the forest it is possible in one day to see deer, antelope, beaver dams in use, sagehen, grouse, and numerous kinds of waterfowl.

Hunting.—With the exception of the area in four State game refuges, all of the Modoc National Forest is open to hunting. Sportsmen from all parts of California come to the forest during the deer hunting season. Many succeed in bagging large Rocky Mountain mule deer. Excellent trophies are frequently taken, and sportsmen often pass up the smaller bucks to pursue larger heads. Many lakes, reservoirs, and larger streams afford good waterfowl shooting in the late fall. Upland game-bird shooting is also popular. Dove, and valley and mountain quail are numerous in some localities. Pheasants have become well established, but most of them are confined to agricultural districts adjacent to the forest.

Fishing.—Although a large part of the Modoc National Forest is semiarid, there are some bodies of water that provide good angling. Natural lakes and streams of the Warner Mountains offer good trout fishing. Numerous reservoirs have been constructed and many of them have been stocked with trout or bass.

REGISTRATION OF HUNTERS

Hunters are asked to register at Forest Service stations. Forest rangers and guards visit the camps to check campfire permits and to meet the sportsmen. Information gathered by forest officers as to the number and condition of deer is valuable to the Forest Service and the State game commission in making studies of game management.

GUNS AND DOGS

Guns may be brought into the forest, but no shooting is permitted in the vicinity of camps or places of habitation. Dogs are allowed under certain restrictions. In national-forest campgrounds owners must see that their dogs do not interfere with other users. During the open season the State allows one dog per hunter to take deer.

GAME REFUGES

Four State game refuges are located within the Modoc—1B, in the Badger Spring country; 1C, in the Pine Creek region of the Southern Warner Mountains; 1N, in the Lava Beds; and 1S, south of Big Valley in the Hayden Hill country. Clear Lake Reservoir in the northwestern part of the forest is a Federal bird refuge.

No hunting is permitted in either State or Federal refuges, and the possession of firearms within their boundaries is prohibited.

WINTER SPORTS

The Warner Mountains have much to offer in the way of winter sports. Several peaks rise to nearly 10,000 feet, and there is terrain for every class of skier. There are easy slopes for the beginners, moderate slopes for good skiers, and steep and rugged areas that will tax the skill of the very best performers. The Warner Mountains present unusual opportunity for cross-country skiing through an area of exceptional winter beauty.

The Modoc Ski Club maintains a 1,000-foot rope ski lift on its Cedar Pass Ski Area (7,000 feet elevation). An all-year highway crosses the

Warner Mountains at this point. Snow conditions are best during January, February, and March. Spring skiing is good at the higher elevations during April.

RECEIPTS FROM FOREST USE

Twenty-five percent of all national-forest receipts from sale of timber, grazing, and other forms of forest use is returned by the Forest Service

COMMERCIALIZED USES obtrude as little possible upon the areas dedicated primarily to recreation in the national forest.

Entrance, travel, and enjoyment of the beauties of the forest are free to all, with the single stipulation that good woods practice must be observed to protect the forest against fire and insanitary nuisance. Be thoughtful in the forest—treat it as though it were all your own, which it is. It will repay you in health, inspiration, and pleasure. At the same time, remember it is supplying definite economic and social services which depend upon a living forest.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS



F-249443

Lumbering is becoming an important industry in the Modoc National Forest. The Forest Service supervises all lumbering operations on National Forest lands.



F-38492A

Timber in public ownership on the Modoc is being managed so that it is supporting permanent lumbering communities.



F-341728

Forest fires have taken a large toll of both public and private timberlands on the Modoc Forest. Burned forests pay no dividends.

NATIONAL FORESTS provide living for almost a million people and recreation for 30 million or more each year. Under provisions that assure continuity of the forest stand, approximately 1½ billion board feet of timber are harvested from them annually. The national forests serve as a home for most of our Western big-game animals. They furnish forage for 11 million domestic animals and their young. They are the source of domestic water supply for 6 million city dwellers.

*PUBLIC USE OF NATIONAL FORESTS IS
INVITED*

Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for tourists and sportsmen to leave behind them. Be a real sportsman. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.



F-411587

Meteorite found in the Devil's Garden District of the Modoc.

to the counties in which the forest is located to be used for support of county schools and roads. An additional 10 percent of the gross receipts is used in the maintenance of roads and trails within the national forest. These forest roads, while primarily for forest protection and maintenance, are also for public use.

FIRE PREVENTION

The preservation of the forest, upon which depends such resources as our future lumber supply, streamflow for power, irrigation, and municipal purposes, game and recreation, can be assured only by reducing to a minimum the damage and destruction resulting from forest fires.

Human carelessness causes over 75 percent of the fires which occur each year in California. Many inexperienced mountain travelers are ignorant of the inflammable nature of the forest cover during the summer months, how easily forest fires can be started, how destructive they can be, and how hard they are to control.

All visitors are requested to comply strictly with the forest rules for fire prevention, and to cooperate willingly with the Forest Service in preventing and controlling forest fires. Productive forests contribute to the stability of California's communities and industries and are essential to national defense.



F-411588

Cedar Pass is a summer camping place and also used for winter sports by the Modoc Ski Club and the Forest Service.



F-271713

Lily Lake is one of the many campgrounds developed and maintained for free public use on the Modoc Forest.

RULES FOR FOREST VISITORS

Free public use of national forests is invited. Visitors are required to observe the following rules:

1. A campfire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fires in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national-forest land. Permit is also required for a stove in an auto trailer. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge, provided you have a regulation ax and shovel.

2. Every camping party in the national forests must be equipped with a shovel and ax per vehicle or pack train; shovel with blade at least 8 inches wide and, an over-all length of 36 inches; ax not less than 26 inches long over-all, with head weighing 2 pounds or more. Both of these tools must be in serviceable condition. All campers will be expected to obtain these tools before entering the national forests.

3. During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forest, except in camps, places of habitation, and specially posted smoking areas. Smokers are cautioned to be careful to extinguish

their lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels, and to avoid throwing them out of a moving vehicle. Watch for "No Smoking" and "Smoke Here" signs.

4. In periods of high fire hazard, camping and camp or picnic fires may be restricted to posted campgrounds, and part or all of the national forest may be closed to public use and travel.

5. Build small fires. Clean an area, down to mineral soil, not less than 10 feet in diameter, before starting a fire.

6. Never leave a fire unattended without totally extinguishing it with a plentiful supply of water.

7. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.

8. Do not pollute the streams, springs, or lakes by insanitary acts.

9. Observe the State fish and game laws.

10. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

Your cooperation in observing these regulations is requested.

WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST

If you start out alone on a trip in the mountains always leave word where you are going and what route you are going to take.

The following helpful rules are worth remembering:

1. Stop, sit down, and try to figure out where you are. Use your head, not your legs.

2. If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered spot. Build a fire in a safe place. Gather plenty of dry fuel.

3. Don't wander about. Travel only downhill. Follow water-courses or ridges.

4. In case of injury, choose a cleared spot on a promontory and make a signal smoke if possible. The Forest Service fire lookouts or the observers in airplanes may see your smoke.

5. Don't yell, don't run, don't worry, and DON'T QUIT.

A word from the forest rangers to the new camper, hiker, or vacationist:

It is better to carry a clear head on your shoulders than a big pack on your back. Yet in going alone into the mountains it is well to go prepared for any emergency. A fish line and a few hooks, matches in a waterproof box, a compass, a little concentrated food, and a strong knife should always be carried. A gun may help as a signal, seldom for obtaining food. Above all, keep cool, and the chances are you will come out of the woods on your own feet.



F-164508

The most popular recreation on the Modoc is deer hunting. There is both feed and cover for the large mule deer of this region.

GOOD MANNERS IN THE FOREST

A good sportsman, camper, or tourist when he goes into the national forests—

First obtains a campfire permit. Carries a shovel and ax. Smokes only in camp. Puts his fire dead out with water. Leaves a clean and sanitary camp. Observes the State fish and game laws. Cooperates with the forest rangers in reporting and suppressing fires. Preaches what he practices.

DO YOU?

If you don't know—Ask a U. S. Forest Ranger.



F-188749

The Modoc is a country which requires the development of water for the use of range livestock.

If you find a forest fire, put it out if you can. If you cannot put it out, report it to the forest supervisor, the ranger, the sheriff, or the nearest telephone operator. Locations of the headquarters of the supervisor and the rangers are indicated on the map.

Six Rules for Preventing Fire in the Forests

1. MATCHES—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. TOBACCO—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles. Don't smoke while traveling through the woods.
3. MAKING CAMP—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your campfire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs, or near brush.
4. BREAKING CAMP—Never break camp until your fire is OUT—DEAD OUT.
5. BONFIRES—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.
6. HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMPFIRE—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

This is your forest. Help protect it by being careful. Burned forests pay no wages, build no homes.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
KARL H. CLAPP/CHIEF
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF, DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

MODOC NATIONAL FOREST

CALIFORNIA

MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN

1941

- LEGEND
- National Forest Boundary
 - Adjacent National Forest Boundary
 - Good Motor Road
 - Poor Motor Road
 - Railroad
 - Supervisor's Headquarters
 - District Ranger Station
 - Guard or Ranger Station not permanently occupied
 - Permanent Lookout Station
 - Triangulation Station
 - Triangulation Station and Permanent Lookout Station
 - House, Cabin, or Other Building
 - Main Motor Highway
 - Improved Public Camp
 - Game Refuge boundary
 - Primitive area boundary

Report Fires to Supervisor's Headquarters,
Ranger or Guard Station

Scale
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

